1899. *Diaspis celtidis* Ckll., Can. Ent., 31 m.: 106.

1919. *Pseudodiaspis parkinsoniæ* (Ckll.), Ferris, Contrib. Knowl. Coccidæ Sw. U. S., Stanford Univ. Publ., 56; Fig. 30.

Through the kindness of Professor Cockerell I have been enabled to examine "type" slides of all the above species. There is not much room for question that they are the same. In the specimens of *yuccæ* the lobes are shorter than in the others, but otherwise there is no difference, and I suspect that, as not infrequently occurs, the lobes in these specimens are worn or broken off.

Lepidosaphes hawaiiensis Maskell.

1894. *Mytilaspis flava* var. *hawaiiensis* Mask., N. Z. Trans., 27: 47.

1914. *Lepidosaphes erythrinæ* Rutherford, Bull. Ent. Res., 5: 264.

1916. *Lepidosaphes moorsi* Doane and Ferris, Bull. Ent. Res., 6: 401; f. 3.

1919. *Howardia moorsi* (D. & F.), Brain, Bull. Ent. Res., 9: 220; pl. 13, f. 132.

Mr. E. R. Sasscer has called my attention to the fact that *L. moorsi* appears to be identical with Maskell's *L. flava* var. *hawaiiensis*, and after the examination of a photograph of the pygidium of the latter I am entirely disposed to agree. I have at hand some specimens from Ceylon which agree with the description of *L. erythrinæ*, and there is not much doubt that this too is the same. It is evidently a widely distributed tropical and subtropical species.

Brain has recently referred the species to *Howardia*, but it is most certainly not congeneric with *H. biclavis*. For that matter it is hardly a *Lepidosaphes* but it may well remain in the latter genus until revisional studies have been made. There is no evidence that it has anything to do with *L. flava*.

DESCRIPTIONS OF A FEW NEW DIPTERA.

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The types of the following new species are in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Euparyphus pretiosa, sp. nov.

Differs from *crotchi* as follows: Legs wholly yellow, the median black stripe from vertex mark to antennæ does not go below antennæ, the submedian pair of stripes on thorax extend a little beyond the suture, are broader posteriorly and slightly approximate there, the hind part of lateral stripe is longer, the upper pleural stripe is longer and has a forward extension, the spots on third and fourth abdominal segments are much larger and almost meet in the middle, venter wholly pale (mostly dark in *crotchi*). The scutellum is yellow, broad, and the spines are far apart as in *crotchi;* the discal cell is clearly outlined; eyes pubescent.

Length 7.5 mm.

Vancouver, one female.

E. septemmaculata Adams agrees with *E. crotchi*.

Nemotelus melanderi, sp. nov.

Black, polished, without pale marks, in some a faint lateral margin to thorax, the extreme tips of femora, bases of tibiæ and tarsi pale; halters pale,

the thorax with faint white pubescence. Facial projection extremely short, about as in Melander's figure of *N. bruesi*, but not blunt at tip, and the antennæ plainly at base of the projection; discal cell with upper side distinct.

In Melander's table it runs to *N. carbonarius*, which has a very much larger facial projection.

Length 3 mm.

From Chesapeake Beach, Ind., 9 July, also Bayville, N.Y., and Nahant, Mass., (Agassiz). Evidently a costal species.

Stenopogon (Scleropogon) uhleri, sp. nov.

Clothed with grayish pubescence and white hair and bristles; antennæ black, wings hyaline, abdomen obscure, tips of segments paler, legs dark, some reddish on front and middle femora. Wings with first and fourth posterior cells closed and petiolate; hypopleura with white hairs, sternopleura with short fine hair. Male ventral plate divided at tip and the lobes divergent; the intermediate appendages have the inner black hooks as in *S. similis*, but when seen from the side do not have a black process at the lower corner, seen in *S. similis*.

Length 2.3 mm.

From the hills west of Denver, 18 Aug., (P. R. Uhler). Differs from *S. similis* and *S. pumilus*, which are of the same general appearance, by having the lobes of the ventral plate longer and divergent.

Atomosia antennata, sp. nov.

Head black, thorax metallic bluish, abdomen metallic greenish, venter brown, legs with the femora pale reddish or yellowish, tibia dark brown, tarsi lighter brown, palpi pale, antennæ dark, second joint yellowish, wings nearly hyaline, pleura with two or three patches of silvery pubescence. Face clothed with whitish pubescence and white hair, thorax and abdomen with very short pale hair, legs with longer white hair. Ocellar tubercle with two bristles; first joint of antenna a little more than twice as long as the second, which is rather shorter than usual, third not twice as long as first and second together; end of discal cell curves out a little from the end of the fourth posterior cell.

Length 5 mm.

From Douglas, Arizona, August, (L. H. Snow). Distinct from all our other species by colour of second antennal joint, as well as by the metallic colour of thorax and abdomen.

Nicocles utahensis, n. sp.

♀ Structurally similar to *N. aemulator* Lw., the bristles on the scutellum and thorax as in that species. It is, however, black in colour with white hair and pile, instead of the brown hair and somewhat yellowish pile of *N. aemulator*. The dorsum of thorax beside the middle geminate dark stripe has also short lateral dark stripe in front; the legs are entirely black (without the red seen in *N. aemulator*); the abdomen is very similar to the female of that species, with pollinose white spots, but those on the fifth segment are triangular and smaller than in *N. æmulator*. The wings are marked on the same plan, but the marks follow the longitudinal veins, and there is no tendency to form dark clouds

across middle and tip as in the California species. In both wings the small cross vein is double, and situate at middle of discal cell (in *N. æmulator* nearer to tip of cell.

From Eureka, Utah, 31 May, (Tom Spalding), from Mr. Hagan.

Laphria varipes, n. sp.

Closely similar to *L. ruficauda* Will.; it differs in the antennæ being black, and the legs have the apical fourth of the femora and the tarsi wholly black; the abdomen is dull black (instead of shining blue black), the last three segments red as in *L. ruficauda;* the humeri and scutellum are also reddish; the wings as in *L. ruficauda.*

Length 2.3 mm.

From Cuba (Poey).

Asilus persimilis, n. sp.

Similar to *A. truquii* in the male genitalia, which have a long, slender tooth on the upper forceps, which bends inward and downward; the main part of the forceps, however, bends downward, instead of upward as in *A. truquii.* It differs from that species in having a large facial gibbosity that almost reaches to the antennæ. The mystax is black above and below, with yellowish hair on the middle; the wings are faintly reddish from near the middle, especially near costa. The body is black, with black hair and bristles; the abdomen above rather more grayish, and the hind border of each segment in certain lights paler gray; the genitalia black, black haired, and the lower forceps rather heavily black bristled. Legs black, apical part of all femora and almost basal half of all the tibiæ reddish; tarsi black.

Length 16 mm.

From California (Loew coll.).

Asilus sackeni, n. sp.

In size and general appearance similar to *A. mesæ* Tucker; about 8 to 10 mm. long. Differs in the longer appendages to the male, and in the black hair in the mystax.

Black; mystax largely black, lower part white; the facial gibbosity not higher, but longer than in *A. mesæ;* occipital orbital bristles black; pleuræ more black, with faint gray pollen; thorax and the scutellum with black bristles. Abdomen above brown (not gray), with gray borders; genitalia reddish, the superior forceps plainly more slender than in *A. mesæ.* Legs black, the tibiæ more or less brown, especially within, bristles of legs all black. The antennæ has the arista more differentiated than in *A. mesæ,* but not as strongly separated as in most species.

From Webber Lake, California, 22 July (O. Sacken), and also Oregon (O. Sacken).

The much longer, superior forceps and largely black mystax and darker colour generally will separate it from *A. mesæ.*